

Action  
 100-230

**OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS**  
**Routing Slip**

	ACTION	INFO
1. D/OCA		
2. DD/Legislation		
3. DD/Senate Affairs		
4. Ch/Senate Affairs		
5. DD/House Affairs		
6. Ch/House Affairs		
7. Admin Officer		
8. Executive Officer		
9. FOIA Officer		
10. Constituent Inquiries Officer		
11.		
12.		

SUSPENSE

Action Officer:	
Remarks:	

10 / 2 Name/Date

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**EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT  
ROUTING SLIP**

TO:		ACTION	INFO	DATE	INITIAL
1	DCI				
2	DDCI		X		
3	EXDIR				
4	D/ICS				
5	DDI		X		
6	DDA				
7	DDO				
8	DDS&T				
9	Chm/NIC		X		
10	GC				
11	IG				
12	Compt				
13	D/OLL	X			
14	D/PAO				
15	D/PERS				
16	VC/NIC				
17	NIO/USSR		X		
18	D/SOVA/DT		X		
19	D/OSWR/DT		X		
20					
21					
22					
SUSPENSE		10 June 86 <small>Date</small>			

**Remarks**

T0 #13: Please provide response.

Executive Secretary

30 May 86

Date

**3637** (10-81)

STAT

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## Congress of the United States

## JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

(CREATED PURSUANT TO SEC. 6(a) OF PUBLIC LAW 304, 79TH CONGRESS)

Washington, DC 20510

May 23, 1986

ROBERT J. TOSTERUD,  
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

OIA FILE

Record

Mr. William J. Casey  
Director  
Central Intelligence Agency  
Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear Mr. Casey:

The purpose of this letter is to request that certain information about Soviet weapons production be made available on an unclassified basis, just as it has been in the recent past.

The Joint Economic Committee recently concluded our annual hearings on the Allocation of Resources in the Soviet Union and China. Included in the materials submitted for the hearings are tables showing production quantities of 30 types of Soviet military equipment on an annual basis for the years 1974-85. The tables are classified.

In the past hearings, we have been provided with the same information for 26 types of Soviet weapons on an unclassified basis. Enclosed are copies of tables 10-13, submitted to the Committee by DIA in 1982. The tables cover Soviet production of Ground Force material missiles, aircraft, and ships for each of the years 1977-81.

Similar information about Soviet weapons production is contained in the DOD annual publication, Soviet Military Power. The 1986 edition includes tables covering the same categories of weapons. However, only 22 types of weapons are shown and for only a three-year period, 1983-85. In addition, some of the totals in the DOD publication do not agree with the information I have received and may have been compiled on a different basis.

I would like to have the data for the 26 types for each of the years 1974-85. This would give us the same kind of information in the same format as has been provided in the past.

Of course, the classified tables show both CIA and DIA estimates. I am not asking that this comparison be declassified. It would be acceptable for the tables to show composite figures of the two agencies, or the estimates of one or the other.

Sincerely,



William Proxmire  
U.S.S.

WP:rkj

Enclosures

3. SOVIET MILITARY RESOURCE TRENDSa. Military Production Capabilities

The Soviet military industrial base is by far the world's largest in number of facilities and physical size. The Soviet Union produces more individual systems in greater quantities than any other nation.

The Soviet industry has grown steadily and consistently over the past 20-25 years. Its physical growth and the commitment of large quantities of financial and human resources is its most dynamic aspect, but its cyclical production is its most important. Production plants appear to be continually active, suggesting that as old weapons programs are phased out, new ones are begun, leaving no down times or long periods of layoffs and inactivity. The cyclical process, the continuing facility growth, and the high rates of production keep the arms industry in a high state of readiness to meet any contingency.

Table 10

Soviet Ground Force Materiel Production

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
Tanks	2,500	2,500	3,000	3,000	2,000
Other Armored Vehicles	4,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	4,500
SP Field Artillery	950	850	250	150	200
Towed Field Artillery	1,300	1,500	1,500	1,300	1,500
Multiple Rocket Launchers	550	550	450	300	400
SP AA Artillery	300	300	300	200	200
Towed AA Artillery	250	100	--	--	--
Infantry Weapons (thousands)	350	450	450	400	400

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Table 11

Soviet Missile Production

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
ICBMs	300	200	200	200	200
IRBMs	100	100	100	100	100
SRBMs	200	250	300	300	300
SLCMs	600	600	700	700	750
SLBMs	175	225	175	175	175
ASMs	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
SAMs	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	53,500
ATGMs	35,000	35,000	40,000	50,000	60,000

Table 12

Soviet Aircraft Production

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
Bombers	30	30	30	30	30
Fighters/Fighter-Bombers	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,350
Transports	400	400	400	400	400
Trainers	50	50	25	25	25
Helicopters	900	650	700	750	750
Communications/Utility	100	100	100	100	25

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Table 13

Soviet Naval Ship Construction

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
Submarines	12	13	12	13	10
Major Combatants	12	11	11	11	9
Minor Combatants	52	51	53	65	44
Auxiliaries	6	4	7	8	4

b. Military Exports and Assistance

During 1977-81, some \$35 billion worth of Soviet military equipment was delivered. The Near East and South Asian countries were the main recipients with 74 percent of the total. The rapid increase in arms transfers during this period can be attributed to: the new Arab wealth following the rise in oil prices in 1973 and 1974; the sale of more sophisticated equipment such as MiG-23 and MiG-25 jet fighters, IL-76 transports, MI-24 combat helicopters, surface-to-air missile systems, T-62 and T-72 medium tanks; and, higher Soviet prices.

Table 14

Soviet Military Deliveries by Area, 1954-1981  
(millions of US dollars)

East Asia and Pacific	11,410
Latin America	3,890
Near East and South Asia	42,380
Africa	5,000
Third World	62,680